

Test: DfO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

1. The DESCRIBE command shows the following about a table except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Primary key

Data types

Field names

Data values (*)

Correct

2. To eliminate duplicate rows in the result, include the _____ keyword in the SELECT clause.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

WHERE

DISTINCT (*)

IF

DESCRIBE

Correct

3. You can display all columns of data in a table by following the SELECT keyword with an asterisk (*).

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

4. The following statement will result in an error (True or False):

```
SELECT last_name "Name" , salary*12 "Annual Salary", salary +100  
FROM employees;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

5. Selecting specific columns from a table to be displayed in a query is called _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

selection

sorting

elimination

projection (*)

Correct

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Test: DFO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

6. Which operator is used to display rows based on an ordered range of values?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

BETWEEN (*)

LIKE

NOT NULL

IN

Correct

7. Character strings and dates in the WHERE clause must be enclosed with single quotation marks ('').

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

8. Which statements are not true?

(Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

You cannot sort query results by more than one column.

(*)

You can sort query results by specifying the numeric position of the column in the SELECT clause.

You cannot use a column alias in the ORDER BY clause.

(*)

You can sort by a column that is not in the SELECT list.

Correct

9. Which is the correct order of execution for statements in a SELECT query ?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

FROM, SELECT, ORDER BY, WHERE

SELECT, ORDER BY, FROM, WHERE,

SELECT, WHERE, FROM, ORDER BY

FROM, WHERE, SELECT, ORDER BY (*)

Correct

10. The Oracle server ensures data consistency based on transactions.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

Page 2 of 3

Test: DFO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

11. _____ consistency guarantees a consistent view of the data at all times.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Write

Data

Table

Read (*)

Correct

12. The _____ clause can be used to match columns with the same name, but different data types.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CROSS JOIN

USING (*)

NATURAL JOIN

OUTER JOIN

Correct

13. A _____ clause creates an equijoin between two tables using one column with the same name, regardless of the data type.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

NATURAL JOIN

ON

EQUI-JOIN

USING (*)

Correct

14. A join between two tables that returns the results of the INNER join as well as the unmatched rows from the left (or right) table is called a left (or right) OUTER join.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

15. An _____ clause creates an equijoin between two tables using one column from each table regardless of the name or data type.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CROSS JOIN

NATURAL JOIN

ON (*)

USING

Correct

QUIZ 6 L6-L9

Test: DfO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

1. Why will the following statement result in an error?

```
SELECT l.city, d.department_name  
FROM locations l JOIN departments d  
USING (location_id)  
WHERE d.location_id = 1400;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

The field in the USING clause cannot have a qualifier. (*)

There is nothing wrong - this will run correctly.

WHERE clause cannot be used in a query with USING.

Syntax of the USING clause is incorrect.

Correct

2. An _____ clause creates an equijoin between two tables using one column from each table regardless of the name or data type.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

NATURAL JOIN

USING

CROSS JOIN

ON (*)

Correct

3. Will the following statement execute successfully (True or False)?

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id  
FROM employees e JOIN departments d  
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

4. What type of join is the following statement?

```
SELECT e.EMPLOYEE_ID, e.LAST_NAME, d.DEPARTMENT_ID, d.DEPARTMENT_NAME,  
d.LOCATION_ID  
FROM EMPLOYEES e, DEPARTMENTS d;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

NATURAL JOIN

CROSS JOIN (*)

OUTER JOIN

INNER JOIN

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

5. The following statement will execute successfully (true or false):

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary*12 annsal  
FROM employees  
ORDER BY annsal ;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

6. You can use _____ to temporarily store values, while executing a query.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

literal values

substitution variables (*)

database fields

database tables

Correct

7. Character strings and dates in the WHERE clause must be enclosed with single quotation marks ('').

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

8. What is the result of executing the following statement:

```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID AS "DEPTID"
```

```
FROM EMPLOYEES
```

```
WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID = 90 ;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Throws an error

Displays the EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID from the EMPLOYEES table where the department id is 90. (*)

Displays the EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID, DEPTID from the EMPLOYEES table where the department id is 90.

Prompts the user for additional information.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 7.

9. Null is the same as zero or a blank space. True or False?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

10. Which column alias is invalid?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

"First Name"

First_Name

"FIRST NAME"

First Name (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

11. The following statement displays all the rows in the departments table: SELECT ____ FROM departments;

Mark for Review

(1) Points

%

#

* (*)

ALL

Correct

12. A literal can be all of the following except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

a date

a number

a calculation (*)

a character

Correct

13. By default column aliases appear _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Upper case (*)

There is no default.

Mixed case

Lower case

Correct

14. A database transaction consists of the following except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

DML statements representing one consistent change to the data

One DDL Statement

SELECT queries (*)

One TCL Statement

Correct

15. The Oracle server ensures data consistency based on transactions.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

1. An automatic commit occurs when _____. (Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

A DML statement is executed.

A TCL statement is executed. (*)

SELECT statement is executed.

A DDL statement is executed. (*)

Correct

2. _____ consistency guarantees a consistent view of the data at all times.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Table

Write

Data

Read (*)

Correct

3. Substitution variables are used when you want to prompt for different criteria in a condition.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

4. The following statement will execute successfully (true or false):

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary*12 annsal
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
ORDER BY annsal ;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

5. Joining tables with the NATURAL JOIN, USING, or ON clauses results in an _____ join.
(Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CROSS

Equi-join(*)

INNER(*)

OUTER

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

6. Which of the following statements is syntactically correct?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)
```

```
AND e.manager_id = 149 ;
```

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)
```

```
WHERE e.manager_id = 149 ;
```

Both statements are syntactically correct. (*)

Neither statement is syntactically correct.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

7. Which of the following statements is an example of a SELF JOIN?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

```
SELECT department_id, department_name, location_id, city
```

```
FROM departments NATURAL JOIN locations;
```

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
```

```
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
```

```
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
```

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
```

```
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
```

```
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)
```

```
AND e.manager_id = 149 ;
```

```
SELECT worker.last_name emp, manager.last_name mgr
```

```
FROM employees worker JOIN employees manager
```

```
ON (worker.manager_id = manager.employee_id); (*)
```

Correct

8. The _____ JOIN clause produces the cross-product of two tables.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CARTESIAN

OUTER

INNER

CROSS (*)

Correct

9. To eliminate duplicate rows in the result, include the _____ keyword in the SELECT clause.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

IF

DESCRIBE

WHERE

DISTINCT (*)

Correct

10. The following statement will result in an error (True or False):

```
SELECT last_name "Name" , salary*12 "Annual Salary", salary +100
```

```
FROM employees;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

11. You can display selected columns of a table by listing them in the _____ clause.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT (*)

FROM

IF

WHERE

Correct

12. You can link columns to other columns, arithmetic expressions, or constant values to create a character expression by using the _____ operator (||).

Mark for Review

(1) Points

concatenation (*)

addition

literal

alias

Correct

13. Which statement displays the last name, salary, and annual compensation of employees where the annual compensation is calculated by multiplying the monthly salary with 15, plus a one-time bonus of \$200.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT last_name, salary, 15*salary+200 FROM employees; (*)

SELECT last_name, salary, 15*(salary+200) FROM employees;

Either statement will produced the desired result.

Neither statement will produce the desired result.

Correct

14. Which operator is used to display rows based on an ordered range of values?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

BETWEEN (*)

LIKE

NOT NULL

IN

Correct

15. According to the rules of precedence which operator will be evaluated first?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

AND (*)

OR

Both are on the same level of precedence.

Correct

1. A _____ clause creates an equijoin between two tables using one column with the same name, regardless of the data type.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

USING (*)

NATURAL JOIN

ON

EQUI-JOIN

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

2. The _____ clause can be used to match columns with the same name, but different data types.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CROSS JOIN

OUTER JOIN

USING (*)

NATURAL JOIN

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

3. The CARTESIAN or CROSS join gets created when a join condition is omitted.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

4. Which of the following statements is syntactically correct?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)

AND e.manager_id = 149 ;

SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)

WHERE e.manager_id = 149 ;

Both statements are syntactically correct. (*)

Neither statement is syntactically correct.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

5. Selecting specific columns from a table to be displayed in a query is called _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

elimination

projection (*)

sorting

selection

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

6. The DESCRIBE command shows the following about a table except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Data types

Data values (*)

Primary key

Field names

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

7. By default column aliases appear _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Mixed case

Lower case

There is no default.

Upper case (*)

Correct

8. The DESCRIBE command describes the results of a query.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

9. The following statement will result in an error (True or False):

```
SELECT last_name "Name" , salary*12 "Annual Salary", salary +100
```

```
FROM employees;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

10. The _____ operator requires either of the component conditions to be true.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

OR (*)

EITHER

AND

BETWEEN

Correct

11. A logical condition combines the result of two component conditions to produce a single result based on those conditions or it inverts the result of a single condition.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

12. Which SQL key word is used to do ranking in top-n-analysis

Mark for Review

(1) Points

ORDER BY

GROUP BY

ROWNUM (*)

WHERE

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 8.

13. The following statement will execute successfully (true or false):

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary*12 annsal
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
ORDER BY annsal ;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

14. The Oracle server ensures data consistency based on transactions.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

15. A database transaction consists of the following except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT queries (*)

DML statements representing one consistent change to the data

One DDL Statement

One TCL Statement

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 5.

1. Which SQL key word is used to do ranking in top-n-analysis

Mark for Review

(1) Points

ORDER BY

WHERE

GROUP BY

ROWNUM (*)

Correct

2. The ORDER BY clause must be placed before the WHERE clause in a SQL statement.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

3. Will the following statement execute successfully (True or False)?

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id  
FROM employees e JOIN departments d  
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

4. Why will the following statement result in an error?

```
SELECT l.city, d.department_name  
FROM locations l JOIN departments d  
USING (location_id)  
WHERE d.location_id = 1400;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

WHERE clause cannot be used in a query with USING.

There is nothing wrong - this will run correctly.

Syntax of the USING clause is incorrect.

The field in the USING clause cannot have a qualifier. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

5. Will the following statement execute successfully (True or False)?

```
SELECT employee_id, city, department_name
```

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON d.department_id = e.department_id

JOIN locations l

ON d.location_id = l.location_id;

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

6. A _____ is a join condition containing something other than an equality operator.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

OUTER JOIN

NONEQUIJOIN (*)

CROSS JOIN

INNER JOIN

Correct

7. A logical condition combines the result of two component conditions to produce a single result based on those conditions or it inverts the result of a single condition.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

8. The _____ operator requires either of the component conditions to be true.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

AND

BETWEEN

EITHER

OR (*)

Correct

9. You can link columns to other columns, arithmetic expressions, or constant values to create a character expression by using the _____ operator (||).

Mark for Review

(1) Points

concatenation (*)

literal

addition

alias

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

10. By default column aliases appear _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

There is no default.

Upper case (*)

Mixed case

Lower case

Correct

11. Selecting specific columns from a table to be displayed in a query is called _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

elimination

selection

sorting

projection (*)

Correct

12. Which column alias will cause an error?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT last_name AS lname FROM employees;

SELECT last_name AS Last Name FROM employees; (*)

SELECT last_name "Last Name" FROM employees;

SELECT last_name lname FROM employees;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

13. You can display all columns of data in a table by following the SELECT keyword with an asterisk (*).

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

14. The Oracle server ensures data consistency based on transactions.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

15. An automatic commit occurs when _____. (Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

A DML statement is executed.

A TCL statement is executed. (*)

SELECT statement is executed.

A DDL statement is executed. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 5.

1. The Oracle server ensures data consistency based on transactions.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

2. _____ consistency guarantees a consistent view of the data at all times.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Read (*)

Write

Table

Data

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 5.

3. Which SQL key word is used to do ranking in top-n-analysis

Mark for Review

(1) Points

WHERE

ROWNUM (*)

ORDER BY

GROUP BY

Correct

4. Which statements will execute successfully?

(Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT first_name, last_name, first_name || last_name fullname

FROM employees

ORDER BY fullname;(*)

SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, department_id, hire_date

FROM employees

ORDER BY 3;(*)

SELECT first_name, last_name

FROM employees

ORDER BY employee_id DES;

SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name

FROM employees

ORDER BY employee_id DESCEND;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 8.

5. What type of join is the following statement?

```
SELECT e.EMPLOYEE_ID, e.LAST_NAME, d.DEPARTMENT_ID, d.DEPARTMENT_NAME,  
d.LOCATION_ID
```

```
FROM EMPLOYEES e, DEPARTMENTS d;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

OUTER JOIN

INNER JOIN

NATURAL JOIN

CROSS JOIN (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

6. The _____ JOIN clause produces the cross-product of two tables.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CARTESIAN

OUTER

INNER

CROSS (*)

Correct

7. A self-join can be used when there are two fields with the same data on a table that have different meanings.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

8. Will the following statement execute successfully (True or False)?

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id  
FROM employees e JOIN departments d  
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

9. What is the result of executing the following statement:

```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID AS "DEPTID"  
FROM EMPLOYEES  
WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID = 90 ;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Throws an error

Prompts the user for additional information.

Displays the EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID, DEPTID from the EMPLOYEES table where the department id is 90.

Displays the EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID from the EMPLOYEES table where the department id is 90. (*)

Correct

10. Character strings and dates in the WHERE clause must be enclosed with single quotation marks ('').

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

11. Null is the same as zero or a blank space. True or False?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

12. You can specify multiple columns after the DISTINCT qualifier.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

13. Selecting specific columns from a table to be displayed in a query is called _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

selection

elimination

projection (*)

sorting

Correct

14. Arithmetic expressions containing a null value evaluate to _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

zero

whatever the calculation evaluates to

will cause an error

null (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

15. You can link columns to other columns, arithmetic expressions, or constant values to create a character expression by using the _____ operator (||).

Mark for Review

(1) Points

alias

concatenation (*)

literal

addition

Correct

1. Users may view data that is in the process of being changed by another user.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 5.

2. A transaction begins when the first DML statement is encountered and ends when one of the following occurs

Mark for Review

(1) Points

A COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement is issued.

A DDL statement, such as CREATE, is issued.

Either of the above statements (*)

None of the above

Correct

3. A literal can be all of the following except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

a number

a calculation (*)

a character

a date

Correct

4. You can display all columns of data in a table by following the SELECT keyword with an asterisk (*).

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

5. Which column alias is invalid?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

First Name (*)

"First Name"

First_Name

"FIRST NAME"

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

6. To eliminate duplicate rows in the result, include the _____ keyword in the SELECT clause.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

WHERE

DISTINCT (*)

IF

DESCRIBE

Correct

7. By default column aliases appear _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Upper case (*)

Mixed case

Lower case

There is no default.

Correct

8. Top-n-analysis is used when you want to retrieve only the top number of records from a result set.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

9. You can use _____ to temporarily store values, while executing a query.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

substitution variables (*)

literal values

database tables

database fields

Correct

10. A _____ is a join condition containing something other than an equality operator.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CROSS JOIN

OUTER JOIN

NONEQUIJOIN (*)

INNER JOIN

Correct

11. The _____ clause can be used to match columns with the same name, but different data types.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

NATURAL JOIN

CROSS JOIN

USING (*)

OUTER JOIN

Correct

12. A join between two tables that returns the results of the INNER join as well as the unmatched rows from the left (or right) table is called a left (or right) OUTER join.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

13. A self-join can be used when there are two fields with the same data on a table that have different meanings.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

14. Which of the following is the wildcard used for any number of characters in SQL?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

||

#

&

% (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 7.

15. You use the _____ operator to perform wildcard searches of valid search string values.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

MATCH

LIKE (*)

STRING

BETWEEN

Correct

1. You can override the default order by using parentheses around the expressions that you want to calculate first.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

2. A logical condition combines the result of two component conditions to produce a single result based on those conditions or it inverts the result of a single condition.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

3. Joining tables with the NATURAL JOIN, USING, or ON clauses results in an _____ join.
(Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

INNER(*)

Equi-join(*)

CROSS

OUTER

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

4. Which of the following statements is an example of a SELF JOIN?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT worker.last_name emp, manager.last_name mgr

FROM employees worker JOIN employees manager

ON (worker.manager_id = manager.employee_id); (*)

SELECT department_id, department_name, location_id, city

FROM departments NATURAL JOIN locations;

SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);

SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)

AND e.manager_id = 149 ;

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

5. The _____ JOIN clause produces the cross-product of two tables.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CROSS (*)

CARTESIAN

INNER

OUTER

Correct

6. A join between two tables that returns the results of the INNER join as well as the unmatched rows from the left (or right) table is called a left (or right) OUTER join.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

7. You can create a marker in the current transaction by using the SAVEPOINT statement.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

8. A database transaction consists of the following except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT queries (*)

One TCL Statement

DML statements representing one consistent change to the data

One DDL Statement

Correct

9. You can specify multiple columns after the DISTINCT qualifier.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

10. You can link columns to other columns, arithmetic expressions, or constant values to create a character expression by using the _____ operator (||).

Mark for Review

(1) Points

literal

addition

concatenation (*)

alias

Correct

11. The following statement will result in an error (True or False):

```
SELECT last_name "Name" , salary*12 "Annual Salary", salary +100  
FROM employees;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

12. The following statement displays all the rows in the departments table: SELECT ____ FROM departments;

Mark for Review

(1) Points

#

* (*)

ALL

%

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

13. Which column alias is invalid?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

First Name (*)

First_Name

"First Name"

"FIRST NAME"

Correct

14. You can use _____ to temporarily store values, while executing a query.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

substitution variables (*)

database fields

literal values

database tables

Correct

15. Which character is used as a substitution variable in APEX?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

;
*
: (*)
&

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 8.

1. Which column alias will cause an error?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT last_name "Last Name" FROM employees;
SELECT last_name lname FROM employees;
SELECT last_name AS lname FROM employees;
SELECT last_name AS Last Name FROM employees; (*)

Correct

2. To eliminate duplicate rows in the result, include the _____ keyword in the SELECT clause.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

IF
DESCRIBE
WHERE
DISTINCT (*)

Correct

3. You can specify multiple columns after the DISTINCT qualifier.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

4. The DESCRIBE command shows the following about a table except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Data types

Primary key

Data values (*)

Field names

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

5. The following statement displays all the rows in the departments table: SELECT ____ FROM departments;

Mark for Review

(1) Points

ALL

* (*)

#

%

Correct

6. The following statement will execute successfully (true or false):

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary*12 annsal
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
ORDER BY annsal ;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

7. Top-n-analysis is used when you want to retrieve only the top number of records from a result set.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

8. Which of the following statements is an example of a SELF JOIN?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

```
SELECT department_id, department_name, location_id, city
```

```
FROM departments NATURAL JOIN locations;
```

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
```

```
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
```

```
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)
```

```
AND e.manager_id = 149 ;
```

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
```

```
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
```

```
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
```

```
SELECT worker.last_name emp, manager.last_name mgr
```

```
FROM employees worker JOIN employees manager
```

```
ON (worker.manager_id = manager.employee_id); (*)
```

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

9. An _____ clause creates an equijoin between two tables using one column from each table regardless of the name or data type.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

USING

CROSS JOIN

ON (*)

NATURAL JOIN

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

10. The _____ join clause is based on all the columns in the two tables that have the same name and the same datatype.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

OUTER JOIN

NATURAL JOIN (*)

CROSS JOIN

USING

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

11. Which of the following statements is syntactically correct?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
```

```
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
```

```
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)
```

```
AND e.manager_id = 149 ;
```

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
```

```
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
```

ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)

WHERE e.manager_id = 149 ;

Both statements are syntactically correct. (*)

Neither statement is syntactically correct.

Correct

12. Which operator is used to display rows based on an ordered range of values?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

BETWEEN (*)

NOT NULL

LIKE

IN

Correct

13. Which of the following is the wildcard used for any number of characters in SQL?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

#

&

% (*)

||

Correct

14. _____ give you more flexibility and control when changing data, and they ensure data consistency in the event of user process failure or system failure.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Code blocks

Procedures

Functions

Transactions (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 5.

15. You can create a marker in the current transaction by using the SAVEPOINT statement.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

1. A _____ is a join condition containing something other than an equality operator.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

NONEQUIJOIN (*)

CROSS JOIN

OUTER JOIN

INNER JOIN

Correct

2. Which of the following statements is an example of a SELF JOIN?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT department_id, department_name, location_id, city

FROM departments NATURAL JOIN locations;

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)
AND e.manager_id = 149 ;
SELECT worker.last_name emp, manager.last_name mgr
FROM employees worker JOIN employees manager
ON (worker.manager_id = manager.employee_id); (*)
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
Correct
```

3. Why will the following statement result in an error?

```
SELECT l.city, d.department_name
FROM locations l JOIN departments d
USING (location_id)
WHERE d.location_id = 1400;
Mark for Review
```

(1) Points

Syntax of the USING clause is incorrect.

There is nothing wrong - this will run correctly.

WHERE clause cannot be used in a query with USING.

The field in the USING clause cannot have a qualifier. (*)

Correct

4. The _____ JOIN clause produces the cross-product of two tables.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CROSS (*)

INNER

CARTESIAN

OUTER

Correct

5. The _____ operator requires either of the component conditions to be true.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

AND

BETWEEN

EITHER

OR (*)

Correct

6. Which operator is used to display rows based on an ordered range of values?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

BETWEEN (*)

NOT NULL

LIKE

IN

Correct

7. Top-n-analysis is used when you want to retrieve only the top number of records from a result set.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

8. Which character is used as a substitution variable in APEX?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

: (*)

*

;

&

Correct

9. You can display all columns of data in a table by following the SELECT keyword with an asterisk (*).

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

10. You can display selected columns of a table by listing them in the _____ clause.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

IF

FROM

SELECT (*)

WHERE

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

11. Literals can be used within a SELECT statement .

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

12. Which column alias will cause an error?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT last_name AS Last Name FROM employees; (*)

SELECT last_name lname FROM employees;

SELECT last_name "Last Name" FROM employees;

SELECT last_name AS lname FROM employees;

Correct

13. If an arithmetic expression contains more than one operator, _____ are evaluated first.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

exponentiation

multiplication and division

anything in parenthesis (*)

addition and subtraction

Correct

14. A database transaction consists of the following except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

One TCL Statement

SELECT queries (*)

DML statements representing one consistent change to the data

One DDL Statement

Correct

15. You can create a marker in the current transaction by using the SAVEPOINT statement.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

1. Substitution variables are used when you want to prompt for different criteria in a condition.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

2. Which character is used as a substitution variable in APEX?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

;

*

: (*)

&

Correct

3. A transaction begins when the first DML statement is encountered and ends when one of the following occurs

Mark for Review

(1) Points

A COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement is issued.

A DDL statement, such as CREATE, is issued.

Either of the above statements (*)

None of the above

Correct

4. Users may view data that is in the process of being changed by another user.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

5. You can display selected columns of a table by listing them in the _____ clause.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

FROM

WHERE

SELECT (*)

IF

Correct

6. Selecting specific columns from a table to be displayed in a query is called _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

sorting

projection (*)

elimination

selection

Correct

7. Which statement displays the last name, salary, and annual compensation of employees where the annual compensation is calculated by multiplying the monthly salary with 15, plus a one-time bonus of \$200.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT last_name, salary, 15*salary+200 FROM employees; (*)

SELECT last_name, salary, 15*(salary+200) FROM employees;

Either statement will produced the desired result.

Neither statement will produce the desired result.

Correct

8. The DESCRIBE command shows the following about a table except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Data types

Data values (*)

Primary key

Field names

Correct

9. You can display all columns of data in a table by following the SELECT keyword with an asterisk (*).

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

10. We must use the ON clause to join three tables.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

11. Will the following statement execute successfully (True or False)?

```
SELECT employee_id, city, department_name
```

```
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
```

```
ON d.department_id = e.department_id
```

```
JOIN locations l
```

```
ON d.location_id = l.location_id;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

12. Why will the following statement result in an error?

```
SELECT l.city, d.department_name  
FROM locations l JOIN departments d  
USING (location_id)  
WHERE d.location_id = 1400;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

There is nothing wrong - this will run correctly.

WHERE clause cannot be used in a query with USING.

Syntax of the USING clause is incorrect.

The field in the USING clause cannot have a qualifier. (*)

Correct

13. Will the following statement execute successfully (True or False)?

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id  
FROM employees e JOIN departments d  
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

14. Which operator is used to display rows based on an ordered range of values?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

NOT NULL

BETWEEN (*)

IN

LIKE

Correct

15. You use the _____ operator to perform wildcard searches of valid search string values.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

MATCH

BETWEEN

LIKE (*)

STRING

Correct

1. A logical condition combines the result of two component conditions to produce a single result based on those conditions or it inverts the result of a single condition.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

2. Which operator is used to display rows based on an ordered range of values?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

LIKE

BETWEEN (*)

NOT NULL

IN

Correct

3. Arithmetic expressions containing a null value evaluate to _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

null (*)

whatever the calculation evaluates to

zero

will cause an error

Correct

4. Null is the same as zero or a blank space. True or False?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

5. The DESCRIBE command describes the results of a query.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

6. If an arithmetic expression contains more than one operator, _____ are evaluated first.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

multiplication and division

exponentiation

anything in parenthesis (*)

addition and subtraction

Correct

7. Literals can be used within a SELECT statement .

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

8. The following statement will execute successfully (true or false):

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary*12 annsal
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
ORDER BY annsal ;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

9. You can use _____ to temporarily store values, while executing a query.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

literal values

substitution variables (*)

database fields

database tables

Correct

10. Will the following statement execute successfully (True or False)?

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id  
FROM employees e JOIN departments d  
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

11. A join between two tables that returns the results of the INNER join as well as the unmatched rows from the left (or right) table is called a left (or right) OUTER join.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

12. Which of the following statements is syntactically correct?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)
AND e.manager_id = 149 ;
```

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)
WHERE e.manager_id = 149 ;
```

Both statements are syntactically correct. (*)

Neither statement is syntactically correct.

Correct

13. Why will the following statement result in an error?

```
SELECT l.city, d.department_name
FROM locations l JOIN departments d
USING (location_id)
WHERE d.location_id = 1400;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

The field in the USING clause cannot have a qualifier. (*)

WHERE clause cannot be used in a query with USING.

There is nothing wrong - this will run correctly.

Syntax of the USING clause is incorrect.

Correct

14. With the _____ and ROLLBACK statements, you have control over making changes to the data permanent

Mark for Review

(1) Points

DELETE

INSERT

WHERE

COMMIT (*)

Correct

15. _____ consistency guarantees a consistent view of the data at all times.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Write

Data

Table

Read (*)

Correct

1. Joining tables with the NATURAL JOIN, USING, or ON clauses results in an _____ join.
(Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Equi-join(*)

CROSS

INNER(*)

OUTER

Correct

2. The _____ JOIN clause produces the cross-product of two tables.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CARTESIAN

OUTER

INNER

CROSS (*)

Correct

3. Which of the following statements is an example of a SELF JOIN?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
```

```
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
```

```
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)
```

```
AND e.manager_id = 149 ;
```

```
SELECT worker.last_name emp, manager.last_name mgr
```

```
FROM employees worker JOIN employees manager
```

```
ON (worker.manager_id = manager.employee_id); (*)
```

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
```

```
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
```

```
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
```

```
SELECT department_id, department_name, location_id, city
```

```
FROM departments NATURAL JOIN locations;
```

Correct

4. Will the following statement execute successfully (True or False)?

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
```

```
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
```

```
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

5. The Oracle server ensures data consistency based on transactions.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

6. Users may view data that is in the process of being changed by another user.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

7. The following statement will execute successfully (true or false):

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary*12 annsal
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
ORDER BY annsal ;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

8. In a SELECT statement the _____ clause can be used to sort the rows.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

WHERE

ORDER BY (*)

SORT

ORDER

Correct

9. You can specify multiple columns after the DISTINCT qualifier.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

10. The following statement will result in an error (True or False):

```
SELECT last_name "Name" , salary*12 "Annual Salary", salary +100
```

```
FROM employees;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

11. You can display selected columns of a table by listing them in the _____ clause.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT (*)

IF

WHERE

FROM

Correct

12. Which two statements are correct?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SQL statements are not case sensitive (unless indicated).(*)

Keywords can be abbreviated or split across lines.

SQL statements are case sensitive.

Keywords cannot be abbreviated or split across lines. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

13. The DESCRIBE command shows the following about a table except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Field names

Primary key

Data values (*)

Data types

Correct

14. Which operator is used to display rows based on an ordered range of values?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

LIKE

BETWEEN (*)

NOT NULL

IN

Correct

15. Which statement will display those employees who have a job title that contains the string 'JEF' and earn \$10,000 or more?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary >= 10000 AND job_id LIKE '%JEF%' ; (*)

SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary >= 10000 OR job_id LIKE '%JEF%' ;

Either statement displays the desired output.

Neither statement displays the desired output.

Correct

1. By default column aliases appear _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Mixed case

Lower case

Upper case (*)

There is no default.

Correct

2. Selecting specific columns from a table to be displayed in a query is called _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

sorting

elimination

projection (*)

selection

Correct

3. Which column alias will cause an error?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT last_name lname FROM employees;

SELECT last_name AS lname FROM employees;

SELECT last_name "Last Name" FROM employees;

SELECT last_name AS Last Name FROM employees; (*)

Correct

4. Literals can be used within a SELECT statement .

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

5. You can specify multiple columns after the DISTINCT qualifier.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

6. A transaction begins when the first DML statement is encountered and ends when one of the following occurs

Mark for Review

(1) Points

A COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement is issued.

A DDL statement, such as CREATE, is issued.

Either of the above statements (*)

None of the above

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 5.

7. _____ consistency guarantees a consistent view of the data at all times.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Write

Read (*)

Data

Table

Correct

8. The _____ condition tests for nulls.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

IS NULL (*)

ISN'T NULL

NULL

NULLABLE

Correct

9. Character strings and dates in the WHERE clause must be enclosed with single quotation marks ('').

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

10. In a SELECT statement the _____ clause can be used to sort the rows.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SORT

WHERE

ORDER BY (*)

ORDER

Correct

11. You can use _____ to temporarily store values, while executing a query.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

database tables

literal values

database fields

substitution variables (*)

Correct

12. A _____ clause creates an equijoin between two tables using one column with the same name, regardless of the data type.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

EQUI-JOIN

NATURAL JOIN

ON

USING (*)

Correct

13. A join between two tables that returns the results of an INNER join as well as the results of a left and right join is a _____ join.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

INNER OUTER

CROSS JOIN

TOTAL OUTER

FULL OUTER (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

14. Will the following statement execute successfully (True or False)?

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id  
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
```

ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

15. A self-join can be used when there are two fields with the same data on a table that have different meanings.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

1. Which operator is used to display rows based on an ordered range of values?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

BETWEEN (*)

IN

LIKE

NOT NULL

Correct

2. Which of the following is the wildcard used for any number of characters in SQL?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

% (*)

&

||

#

Correct

3. A database transaction consists of the following except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

One DDL Statement

DML statements representing one consistent change to the data

One TCL Statement

SELECT queries (*)

Correct

4. An automatic commit occurs when _____. (Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

A TCL statement is executed. (*)

SELECT statement is executed.

A DML statement is executed.

A DDL statement is executed. (*)

Correct

5. Literals can be used within a SELECT statement .

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

6. Arithmetic expressions containing a null value evaluate to _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

null (*)

whatever the calculation evaluates to

will cause an error

zero

Correct

7. Which column alias will cause an error?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT last_name lname FROM employees;

SELECT last_name "Last Name" FROM employees;

SELECT last_name AS Last Name FROM employees; (*)

SELECT last_name AS lname FROM employees;

Correct

8. Selecting specific columns from a table to be displayed in a query is called _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

sorting

elimination

projection (*)

selection

Correct

9. You can display selected columns of a table by listing them in the _____ clause.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

IF

SELECT (*)

WHERE

FROM

Correct

10. Which statements are not true?

(Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

You can sort query results by specifying the numeric position of the column in the SELECT clause.

You cannot sort query results by more than one column. (*)

You can sort by a column that is not in the SELECT list.

You cannot use a column alias in the ORDER BY clause. (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 8.

11. You can use _____ to temporarily store values, while executing a query.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

literal values

substitution variables (*)

database tables

database fields

Correct

12. Which of the following statements is syntactically correct?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
```

```
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
```

```
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)
```

```
AND e.manager_id = 149 ;
```

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
```

```
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
```

```
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)
```

```
WHERE e.manager_id = 149 ;
```

Both statements are syntactically correct. (*)

Neither statement is syntactically correct.

Correct

13. What type of join is the following statement?

```
SELECT e.EMPLOYEE_ID, e.LAST_NAME, d.DEPARTMENT_ID, d.DEPARTMENT_NAME,  
d.LOCATION_ID
```

```
FROM EMPLOYEES e, DEPARTMENTS d;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

INNER JOIN

CROSS JOIN (*)

NATURAL JOIN

OUTER JOIN

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

14. The _____ join clause is based on all the columns in the two tables that have the same name and the same datatype.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CROSS JOIN

USING

OUTER JOIN

NATURAL JOIN (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

15. A _____ clause creates an equijoin between two tables using one column with the same name, regardless of the data type.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

EQUI-JOIN

ON

NATURAL JOIN

USING (*)

Correct

1. The _____ JOIN clause produces the cross-product of two tables.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

OUTER

CROSS (*)

INNER

CARTESIAN

Correct

2. An _____ clause creates an equijoin between two tables using one column from each table regardless of the name or data type.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

USING

NATURAL JOIN

ON (*)

CROSS JOIN

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

3. Which of the following statements is an example of a SELF JOIN?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);

SELECT department_id, department_name, location_id, city

FROM departments NATURAL JOIN locations;

SELECT worker.last_name emp, manager.last_name mgr

FROM employees worker JOIN employees manager

ON (worker.manager_id = manager.employee_id); (*)

SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)

AND e.manager_id = 149 ;

Correct

4. The _____ join clause is based on all the columns in the two tables that have the same name and the same datatype.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

OUTER JOIN

CROSS JOIN

NATURAL JOIN (*)

USING

Correct

5. The following statement displays all the rows in the departments table: SELECT ____ FROM departments;

Mark for Review

(1) Points

* (*)

#

%

ALL

Correct

6. If an arithmetic expression contains more than one operator, _____ are evaluated first.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

multiplication and division

exponentiation

addition and subtraction

anything in parenthesis (*)

Correct

7. You can display selected columns of a table by listing them in the _____ clause.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

FROM

SELECT (*)

WHERE

IF

Correct

8. Which statement displays the last name, salary, and annual compensation of employees where the annual compensation is calculated by multiplying the monthly salary with 15, plus a one-time bonus of \$200.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT last_name, salary, 15*salary+200 FROM employees; (*)

SELECT last_name, salary, 15*(salary+200) FROM employees;

Either statement will produced the desired result.

Neither statement will produce the desired result.

Correct

9. To eliminate duplicate rows in the result, include the _____ keyword in the SELECT clause.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

DISTINCT (*)

WHERE

DESCRIBE

IF

Correct

10. What is the result of executing the following statement:

SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID AS "DEPTID"

FROM EMPLOYEES

WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID = 90 ;

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Displays the EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID, DEPTID from the EMPLOYEES table where the department id is 90.

Throws an error

Prompts the user for additional information.

Displays the EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID from the EMPLOYEES table where the department id is 90. (*)

Correct

11. Which statement will display those employees who have a job title that contains the string 'JEF' and earn \$10,000 or more?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary >= 10000 AND job_id LIKE '%JEF%' ; (*)

SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary >= 10000 OR job_id LIKE '%JEF%' ;

Either statement displays the desired output.

Neither statement displays the desired output.

Correct

12. Top-n-analysis is used when you want to retrieve only the top number of records from a result set.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

13. The ORDER BY clause must be placed before the WHERE clause in a SQL statement.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

14. You can create a marker in the current transaction by using the SAVEPOINT statement.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

15. The Oracle server ensures data consistency based on transactions.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

Previous

Test: DFO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

1. Character strings and dates in the WHERE clause must be enclosed with single quotation marks ('').

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

2. You use the _____ operator to perform wildcard searches of valid search string values.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

LIKE (*)

BETWEEN

MATCH

STRING

Correct

3. An automatic commit occurs when _____. (Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

A DDL statement is executed.

(*)

A TCL statement is executed.

(*)

A DML statement is executed.

SELECT statement is executed.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 5.

4. Users may view data that is in the process of being changed by another user.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

5. The CARTESIAN or CROSS join gets created when a join condition is omitted.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

Page 1 of 3

Test: DFO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

6. What type of join is the following statement?

```
SELECT e.EMPLOYEE_ID, e.LAST_NAME, d.DEPARTMENT_ID, d.DEPARTMENT_NAME,  
d.LOCATION_ID
```

```
FROM EMPLOYEES e, DEPARTMENTS d;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

OUTER JOIN

CROSS JOIN (*)

NATURAL JOIN

INNER JOIN

Correct

7. A join between two tables that returns the results of an INNER join as well as the results of a left and right join is a _____ join.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

INNER OUTER

CROSS JOIN

FULL OUTER (*)

TOTAL OUTER

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

8. The _____ JOIN clause produces the cross-product of two tables.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CARTESIAN

CROSS (*)

OUTER

INNER

Correct

9. Which statement displays the last name, salary, and annual compensation of employees where the annual compensation is calculated by multiplying the monthly salary with 15, plus a one-time bonus of \$200.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT last_name, salary, 15*salary+200 FROM employees; (*)

SELECT last_name, salary, 15*(salary+200) FROM employees;

Either statement will produced the desired result.

Neither statement will produce the desired result.

Correct

10. A literal can be all of the following except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

a number

a calculation (*)

a date

a character

Correct

Page 2 of 3

Test: DfO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

11. The DESCRIBE command shows the following about a table except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Field names

Primary key

Data values (*)

Data types

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

12. Selecting specific columns from a table to be displayed in a query is called _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

projection (*)

elimination

sorting

selection

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

13. Arithmetic expressions containing a null value evaluate to _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

whatever the calculation evaluates to

null (*)

zero

will cause an error

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

14. Top-n-analysis is used when you want to retrieve only the top number of records from a result set.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

15. The following statement will execute successfully (true or false):

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary*12 annsal
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
ORDER BY annsal ;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 8.

Page 3 of 3

Test: DFO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

1. You can create a marker in the current transaction by using the SAVEPOINT statement.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

2. The Oracle server ensures data consistency based on transactions.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

3. You can display selected columns of a table by listing them in the _____ clause.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

WHERE

SELECT (*)

FROM

IF

Correct

4. A literal can be all of the following except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

a character

a number

a date

a calculation (*)

Correct

5. Which statement displays the last name, salary, and annual compensation of employees where the annual compensation is calculated by multiplying the monthly salary with 15, plus a one-time bonus of \$200.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT last_name, salary, 15*salary+200 FROM employees; (*)

SELECT last_name, salary, 15*(salary+200) FROM employees;

Either statement will produced the desired result.

Neither statement will produce the desired result.

Correct

Page 1 of 3

Test: DfO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

6. You can specify multiple columns after the DISTINCT qualifier.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

7. To eliminate duplicate rows in the result, include the _____ keyword in the SELECT clause.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

DESCRIBE

IF

WHERE

DISTINCT (*)

Correct

8. Which statements are not true?

(Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

You can sort by a column that is not in the SELECT list.

You cannot sort query results by more than one column.

(*)

You cannot use a column alias in the ORDER BY clause.

(*)

You can sort query results by specifying the numeric position of the column in the SELECT clause.

Correct

9. Substitution variables are used when you want to prompt for different criteria in a condition.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

10. A join between two tables that returns the results of the INNER join as well as the unmatched rows from the left (or right) table is called a left (or right) OUTER join.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

Page 2 of 3

Test: DFO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

11. The _____ join clause is based on all the columns in the two tables that have the same name and the same datatype.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

NATURAL JOIN (*)

OUTER JOIN

USING

CROSS JOIN

Correct

12. The _____ clause can be used to match columns with the same name, but different data types.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

OUTER JOIN

CROSS JOIN

USING (*)

NATURAL JOIN

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

13. We must use the ON clause to join three tables.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

14. Which operator is used to display rows based on an ordered range of values?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

NOT NULL

LIKE

BETWEEN (*)

IN

Correct

15. Which statement will display those employees who have a job title that contains the string 'JEF' and earn \$10,000 or more?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary >= 10000 AND job_id LIKE '%JEF%' ; (*)

SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary >= 10000 OR job_id LIKE '%JEF%' ;

Either statement displays the desired output.

Neither statement displays the desired output.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 7.

Page 3 of 3

Test: DfO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

1. Which character is used as a substitution variable in APEX?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

;

&

*

: (*)

Correct

2. Which statements are not true?

(Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

You cannot sort query results by more than one column.

(*)

You can sort query results by specifying the numeric position of the column in the SELECT clause.

You can sort by a column that is not in the SELECT list.

You cannot use a column alias in the ORDER BY clause.

(*)

Correct

3. A join between two tables that returns the results of an INNER join as well as the results of a left and right join is a _____ join.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

TOTAL OUTER

INNER OUTER

FULL OUTER (*)

CROSS JOIN

Correct

4. The _____ JOIN clause produces the cross-product of two tables.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CARTESIAN

INNER

OUTER

CROSS (*)

Correct

5. A join between two tables that returns the results of the INNER join as well as the unmatched rows from the left (or right) table is called a left (or right) OUTER join.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

Page 1 of 3

Test: DfO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

6. The _____ join clause is based on all the columns in the two tables that have the same name and the same datatype.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

NATURAL JOIN (*)

CROSS JOIN

USING

OUTER JOIN

Correct

7. What is the result of executing the following statement:

```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID AS "DEPTID"  
FROM EMPLOYEES  
WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID = 90 ;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Displays the EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID, DEPTID from the EMPLOYEES table where the department id is 90.

Prompts the user for additional information.

Throws an error

Displays the EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID from the EMPLOYEES table where the department id is 90. (*)

Correct

8. The _____ operator requires either of the component conditions to be true.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

AND

BETWEEN

OR (*)

EITHER

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 7.

9. _____ give you more flexibility and control when changing data, and they ensure data consistency in the event of user process failure or system failure.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Code blocks

Functions

Procedures

Transactions (*)

Correct

10. With the _____ and ROLLBACK statements, you have control over making changes to the data permanent

Mark for Review

(1) Points

DELETE

COMMIT (*)

INSERT

WHERE

Correct

Page 2 of 3

Test: DFo Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

11. Which two statements are correct?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SQL statements are not case sensitive (unless indicated).

(*)

Keywords can be abbreviated or split across lines.

Keywords cannot be abbreviated or split across lines.

(*)

SQL statements are case sensitive.

Correct

12. The following statement displays all the rows in the departments table: SELECT ____ FROM departments;

Mark for Review

(1) Points

* (*)

#

%

ALL

Correct

13. The DESCRIBE command shows the following about a table except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Field names

Primary key

Data values (*)

Data types

Correct

14. To eliminate duplicate rows in the result, include the _____ keyword in the SELECT clause.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

IF

DISTINCT (*)

DESCRIBE

WHERE

Correct

15. Literals can be used within a SELECT statement .

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

Page 3 of 3

Test: DfO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

1. The _____ condition tests for nulls.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

IS NULL (*)

NULL

NULLABLE

ISN'T NULL

Correct

2. The _____ operator requires either of the component conditions to be true.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

EITHER

AND

BETWEEN

OR (*)

Correct

3. What type of join is the following statement?

```
SELECT e.EMPLOYEE_ID, e.LAST_NAME, d.DEPARTMENT_ID, d.DEPARTMENT_NAME,  
d.LOCATION_ID
```

```
FROM EMPLOYEES e, DEPARTMENTS d;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

NATURAL JOIN

CROSS JOIN (*)

OUTER JOIN

INNER JOIN

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

4. A _____ is a join condition containing something other than an equality operator.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

INNER JOIN

OUTER JOIN

NONEQUIJOIN (*)

CROSS JOIN

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

5. A self-join can be used when there are two fields with the same data on a table that have different meanings.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

Page 1 of 3

Test: DFO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

6. An _____ clause creates an equijoin between two tables using one column from each table regardless of the name or data type.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CROSS JOIN

ON (*)

NATURAL JOIN

USING

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

7. _____ consistency guarantees a consistent view of the data at all times.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Write

Read (*)

Table

Data

Correct

8. An automatic commit occurs when _____. (Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

A TCL statement is executed.

(*)

A DML statement is executed.

A DDL statement is executed.

(*)

SELECT statement is executed.

Correct

9. The DESCRIBE command shows the following about a table except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Primary key

Data values (*)

Data types

Field names

Correct

10. Which two statements are correct?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SQL statements are case sensitive.

Keywords can be abbreviated or split across lines.

Keywords cannot be abbreviated or split across lines.

(*)

SQL statements are not case sensitive (unless indicated).

(*)

Correct

Page 2 of 3

Test: DFO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

6. An _____ clause creates an equijoin between two tables using one column from each table regardless of the name or data type.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CROSS JOIN

ON (*)

NATURAL JOIN

USING

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

7. _____ consistency guarantees a consistent view of the data at all times.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Write

Read (*)

Table

Data

Correct

8. An automatic commit occurs when _____. (Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

A TCL statement is executed.

(*)

A DML statement is executed.

A DDL statement is executed.

(*)

SELECT statement is executed.

Correct

9. The DESCRIBE command shows the following about a table except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Primary key

Data values (*)

Data types

Field names

Correct

10. Which two statements are correct?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SQL statements are case sensitive.

Keywords can be abbreviated or split across lines.

Keywords cannot be abbreviated or split across lines.

(*)

SQL statements are not case sensitive (unless indicated).

(*)

Correct

Page 2 of 3

Test: DFO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

6. Why will the following statement result in an error?

```
SELECT l.city, d.department_name  
FROM locations l JOIN departments d  
USING (location_id)  
WHERE d.location_id = 1400;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

The field in the USING clause cannot have a qualifier. (*)

Syntax of the USING clause is incorrect.

There is nothing wrong - this will run correctly.

WHERE clause cannot be used in a query with USING.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

7. A join between two tables that returns the results of an INNER join as well as the results of a left and right join is a _____ join.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CROSS JOIN

TOTAL OUTER

INNER OUTER

FULL OUTER (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

8. The CARTESIAN or CROSS join gets created when a join condition is omitted.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

9. An _____ clause creates an equijoin between two tables using one column from each table regardless of the name or data type.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

NATURAL JOIN

ON (*)

USING

CROSS JOIN

Correct

10. You can use _____ to temporarily store values, while executing a query.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

database fields

substitution variables (*)

literal values

database tables

Correct

Test: DFO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

11. Which statements will execute successfully?

(Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, department_id, hire_date
FROM employees
ORDER BY 3;
```

(*)

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name
FROM employees
ORDER BY employee_id DESCEND;
```

```
SELECT first_name, last_name
FROM employees
ORDER BY employee_id DES;
```

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, first_name || last_name fullname
FROM employees
ORDER BY fullname;
```

(*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 8.

12. Users may view data that is in the process of being changed by another user.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

13. The Oracle server ensures data consistency based on transactions.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

14. Which of the following is the wildcard used for any number of characters in SQL?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

&

% (*)

#

||

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 7.

15. The _____ condition tests for nulls.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

NULLABLE

IS NULL (*)

NULL

ISN'T NULL

Correct

Page 3 of 3

Test: DfO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

1. What is the result of executing the following statement:

```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID AS "DEPTID"  
FROM EMPLOYEES  
WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID = 90 ;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Displays the EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID from the EMPLOYEES table where the department id is 90. (*)

Prompts the user for additional information.

Throws an error

Displays the EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID, DEPTID from the EMPLOYEES table where the department id is 90.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 7.

2. The _____ operator requires either of the component conditions to be true.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

AND

EITHER

OR (*)

BETWEEN

Correct

3. Will the following statement execute successfully (True or False)?

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id  
FROM employees e JOIN departments d  
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

4. What type of join is the following statement?

```
SELECT e.EMPLOYEE_ID, e.LAST_NAME, d.DEPARTMENT_ID, d.DEPARTMENT_NAME,  
d.LOCATION_ID
```

```
FROM EMPLOYEES e, DEPARTMENTS d;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

CROSS JOIN (*)

INNER JOIN

OUTER JOIN

NATURAL JOIN

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

5. A self-join can be used when there are two fields with the same data on a table that have different meanings.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

Page 1 of 3

Test: DfO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

6. Will the following statement execute successfully (True or False)?

```
SELECT employee_id, city, department_name
```

```
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
```

```
ON d.department_id = e.department_id
```

```
JOIN locations l
```

```
ON d.location_id = l.location_id;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

7. The following statement will result in an error (True or False):

```
SELECT last_name "Name" , salary*12 "Annual Salary", salary +100
```

```
FROM employees;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

8. Null is the same as zero or a blank space. True or False?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

9. By default column aliases appear _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Upper case (*)

Lower case

There is no default.

Mixed case

Correct

10. A literal can be all of the following except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

a character

a date

a calculation (*)

a number

Correct

Page 2 of 3

Test: DFO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

11. You can display all columns of data in a table by following the SELECT keyword with an asterisk (*).

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

12. You can create a marker in the current transaction by using the SAVEPOINT statement.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

13. _____ consistency guarantees a consistent view of the data at all times.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Table

Read (*)

Write

Data

Correct

14. Which character is used as a substitution variable in APEX?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

;

*

: (*)

&

Correct

15. Which statements are not true?

(Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

You can sort query results by specifying the numeric position of the column in the SELECT clause.

You can sort by a column that is not in the SELECT list.

You cannot sort query results by more than one column.

(*)

You cannot use a column alias in the ORDER BY clause.

(*)

Correct

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Test: DFO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

1. The _____ join clause is based on all the columns in the two tables that have the same name and the same datatype.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

USING

CROSS JOIN

OUTER JOIN

NATURAL JOIN (*)

Correct

2. The CARTESIAN or CROSS join gets created when a join condition is omitted.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

3. What type of join is the following statement?


```
SELECT e.EMPLOYEE_ID, e.LAST_NAME, d.DEPARTMENT_ID, d.DEPARTMENT_NAME,  
d.LOCATION_ID
```

```
FROM EMPLOYEES e, DEPARTMENTS d;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

INNER JOIN

NATURAL JOIN

OUTER JOIN

CROSS JOIN (*)

Correct

4. The _____ clause can be used to match columns with the same name, but different data types.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

USING (*)

NATURAL JOIN

CROSS JOIN

OUTER JOIN

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

5. A transaction begins when the first DML statement is encountered and ends when one of the following occurs

Mark for Review

(1) Points

A COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement is issued.

A DDL statement, such as CREATE, is issued.

Either of the above statements (*)

None of the above

Correct

Page 1 of 3

Test: DfO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

11. The following statement displays all the rows in the departments table: SELECT ____ FROM departments;

Mark for Review

(1) Points

#

ALL

%

* (*)

Correct

12. You can link columns to other columns, arithmetic expressions, or constant values to create a character expression by using the _____ operator (||).

Mark for Review

(1) Points

literal

alias

concatenation (*)

addition

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

13. You can specify multiple columns after the DISTINCT qualifier.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

14. Which column alias will cause an error?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT last_name AS Last Name FROM employees; (*)

SELECT last_name AS lname FROM employees;

SELECT last_name lname FROM employees;

SELECT last_name "Last Name" FROM employees;

Correct

15. Null is the same as zero or a blank space. True or False?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

Page 3 of 3

Test: DFO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

11. The Oracle server ensures data consistency based on transactions.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

12. A _____ clause creates an equijoin between two tables using one column with the same name, regardless of the data type.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

USING (*)

EQUI-JOIN

NATURAL JOIN

ON

Correct

13. Which of the following statements is syntactically correct?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)

AND e.manager_id = 149 ;

SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)

WHERE e.manager_id = 149 ;

Both statements are syntactically correct. (*)

Neither statement is syntactically correct.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

14. The CARTESIAN or CROSS join gets created when a join condition is omitted.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

15. We must use the ON clause to join three tables.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

Page 3 of 3

Test: DfO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

11. With the _____ and ROLLBACK statements, you have control over making changes to the data permanent

Mark for Review

(1) Points

WHERE

INSERT

DELETE

COMMIT (*)

Correct

12. The following statement will execute successfully (true or false):

SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary*12 annsal

FROM employees

ORDER BY annsal ;

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

13. Which is the correct order of execution for statements in a SELECT query ?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT, ORDER BY, FROM, WHERE,

SELECT, WHERE, FROM, ORDER BY

FROM, WHERE, SELECT, ORDER BY (*)

FROM, SELECT, ORDER BY, WHERE

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 8.

14. Character strings and dates in the WHERE clause must be enclosed with single quotation marks ('').

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

15. A logical condition combines the result of two component conditions to produce a single result based on those conditions or it inverts the result of a single condition.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

Page 3 of 3

Test: DFO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

11. You can display selected columns of a table by listing them in the _____ clause.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT (*)

IF

WHERE

FROM

Correct

12. Which two statements are correct?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SQL statements are not case sensitive (unless indicated).

(*)

SQL statements are case sensitive.

Keywords can be abbreviated or split across lines.

Keywords cannot be abbreviated or split across lines.

(*)

Correct

13. The DESCRIBE command describes the results of a query.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 6.

14. If an arithmetic expression contains more than one operator, _____ are evaluated first.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

multiplication and division

anything in parenthesis (*)

addition and subtraction

exponentiation

Correct

15. You can display all columns of data in a table by following the SELECT keyword with an asterisk (*).

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

Page 3 of 3

Test: DfO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

1. You can use _____ to temporarily store values, while executing a query.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

database fields

substitution variables (*)

database tables

literal values

Correct

2. Which SQL key word is used to do ranking in top-n-analysis

Mark for Review

(1) Points

WHERE

ORDER BY

GROUP BY

ROWNUM (*)

Correct

3. The _____ condition tests for nulls.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

NULLABLE

IS NULL (*)

ISN'T NULL

NULL

Correct

4. Character strings and dates in the WHERE clause must be enclosed with single quotation marks ('').

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

5. Which of the following statements is an example of a SELF JOIN?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
```

```
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
```

```
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);
```

```
SELECT worker.last_name emp, manager.last_name mgr
```

```
FROM employees worker JOIN employees manager
```

```
ON (worker.manager_id = manager.employee_id); (*)
```

```
SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id
```

```
FROM employees e JOIN departments d
```

```
ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)
```

```
AND e.manager_id = 149 ;
```

```
SELECT department_id, department_name, location_id, city
```

```
FROM departments NATURAL JOIN locations;
```

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

Page 1 of 3

Test: DFO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

6. A join between two tables that returns the results of an INNER join as well as the results of a left and right join is a _____ join.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

INNER OUTER

CROSS JOIN

TOTAL OUTER

FULL OUTER (*)

Correct

7. A self-join can be used when there are two fields with the same data on a table that have different meanings.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

8. Joining tables with the NATURAL JOIN, USING, or ON clauses results in an _____ join.
(Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

INNER

(*)

OUTER

Equi-join

(*)

CROSS

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 9.

9. The Oracle server ensures data consistency based on transactions.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

10. You can create a marker in the current transaction by using the SAVEPOINT statement.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

Page 2 of 3

Test: DfO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

11. Which statements are not true?

(Choose 2)

Mark for Review

(1) Points

You can sort by a column that is not in the SELECT list.

You cannot use a column alias in the ORDER BY clause.

(*)

You cannot sort query results by more than one column.

(*)

You can sort query results by specifying the numeric position of the column in the SELECT clause.

Correct

12. What is the result of executing the following statement:

```
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID AS "DEPTID"  
FROM EMPLOYEES  
WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID = 90 ;
```

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Throws an error

Displays the EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID, DEPTID from the EMPLOYEES table where the department id is 90.

Prompts the user for additional information.

Displays the EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, JOB_ID, DEPARTMENT_ID from the EMPLOYEES table where the department id is 90. (*)

Correct

13. You can override the default order by using parentheses around the expressions that you want to calculate first.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

14. Users may view data that is in the process of being changed by another user.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True

False (*)

Correct

15. A transaction begins when the first DML statement is encountered and ends when one of the following occurs

Mark for Review

(1) Points

A COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement is issued.

A DDL statement, such as CREATE, is issued.

Either of the above statements (*)

None of the above

Correct

Page 3 of 3

Test: DfO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

11. Which of the following statements is syntactically correct?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)

AND e.manager_id = 149 ;

SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)

WHERE e.manager_id = 149 ;

Both statements are syntactically correct. (*)

Neither statement is syntactically correct.

Correct

12. In a SELECT statement the _____ clause can be used to sort the rows.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

ORDER BY (*)

SORT

WHERE

ORDER

Correct

13. You can use _____ to temporarily store values, while executing a query.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

database tables

database fields

substitution variables (*)

literal values

Correct

14. The Oracle server ensures data consistency based on transactions.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

15. A database transaction consists of the following except :

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT queries (*)

One DDL Statement

One TCL Statement

DML statements representing one consistent change to the data

Correct

Page 3 of 3

Test: DFO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

11. Substitution variables are used when you want to prompt for different criteria in a condition.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

12. _____ give you more flexibility and control when changing data, and they ensure data consistency in the event of user process failure or system failure.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Transactions (*)

Procedures

Functions

Code blocks

Correct

13. The Oracle server ensures data consistency based on transactions.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

14. Which of the following is the wildcard used for any number of characters in SQL?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

||

&

#

% (*)

Correct

15. According to the rules of precedence which operator will be evaluated first?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

AND (*)

OR

Both are on the same level of precedence.

Incorrect. Refer to Section 6 Lesson 7.

Page 3 of 3

Test: DFO Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

Review your answers, feedback, and question scores below. An asterisk (*) indicates a correct answer.

Section 6 Quiz 2 L5-L9

(Answer all questions in this section)

6. Which of the following statements is an example of a SELF JOIN?

Mark for Review

(1) Points

SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON (e.department_id = d.department_id);

SELECT e.employee_id, e.last_name, e.department_id, d.department_id, d.location_id

FROM employees e JOIN departments d

ON (e.department_id = d.department_id)

AND e.manager_id = 149 ;

SELECT department_id, department_name, location_id, city

```
FROM departments NATURAL JOIN locations;  
SELECT worker.last_name emp, manager.last_name mgr  
FROM employees worker JOIN employees manager  
ON (worker.manager_id = manager.employee_id); (*)
```

Correct

7. _____ consistency guarantees a consistent view of the data at all times.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

Write

Data

Read (*)

Table

Correct

8. A transaction begins when the first DML statement is encountered and ends when one of the following occurs

Mark for Review

(1) Points

A COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement is issued.

A DDL statement, such as CREATE, is issued.

Either of the above statements (*)

None of the above

Correct

9. You can specify multiple columns after the DISTINCT qualifier.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

True (*)

False

Correct

10. Selecting specific columns from a table to be displayed in a query is called _____.

Mark for Review

(1) Points

selection

sorting

projection (*)

elimination

Correct

Page 2 of 3